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L.L.P.
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Denise A. Dragoo
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April
Wayne
7627

October 21, 2016

VIA HAND DELIVERY

Paul Baker
Minerals Program Manager
Utah Division of Oil, Gas & Mining
1594 West North Temple, Suite 1210
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116

Re: Response to DOGM's Second Review of Consolidated Notice of Intention to Commence Large Mining Operations, Tar Sands Holdings II, LLC, M/047/0022 and M/047/0032

Dear Mr. Baker:

On behalf of Tar Sands Holding II ("TSH II"), this letter responds to the Division's Second Review of Notice of Intention to Commence Large Mining Operations. We have provided information in response to the Division's request. We also request that the Division clarify the following issues before TSH II formally revises the Notice of Intention ("NOI").

RESPONSES TO GENERAL COMMENTS:

- **Response to Comment #1:** TSH II has provided maps and figures in pdf form as part of its NOI. Please identify the specific maps and figures that do not contain the level of detail requested by the Division and we will re-submit these maps and figures.

- **Response to Comment #4:** In accordance with Utah Code Ann. §40-8-13(2)(b), the amount of surety required under Utah law must be based on the magnitude, type, and costs of approved reclamation activities and nature and duration of operations under the approved NOI. Moreover, surety estimates must be based on cost data. Utah Code Ann. §40-8-13(2)(d)(i). Neither the Mined Land Reclamation Act nor the Division's rules authorize the Division to base surety amounts on an undefined "worst case scenario" cost estimate. Rather, under R647-4-113, the amount of surety required by the Division is based on "(a) the technical details of the approved mining and reclamation plan; (b) the proposed post mining land use, and (c) projected third party engineering and

administrative costs…" TSH II's reclamation cost estimates provided to the Division are based on these factors.

- **Response to Comment #5:** The Division states that the reclamation cost estimates must account for compliance with Department of Environmental Quality ("DEQ") statutes and rules including but not limited to R307(Air Quality), R313 and R315 (Waste Management and Radiation Control), and R317 (Water Quality). Please identify in what respect TSH II's reclamation plan does not conform to applicable DEQ requirements. Cost estimates included in TSH II's NOI are based on TSH II's reclamation plan which is in full compliance with applicable requirements of the Division.

RESPONSES TO SURETY COMMENTS

- **Response to Surety Comment #1:** Attached is a current IRS Form W-9 which provides the TSH II taxpayer identification number. This W-9 is placed in an envelope marked "confidential" and should not be posted on the Division's website. (*Attachment 1*).

- **Response to Surety Comment #2**: The Division requests the addition of a 10% contingency to demolition calculations for each building to cover the inspection and survey as well as costs of abatement and disposal of any regulated hazardous building materials. Specifically, the Division cites to DEQ rule R307-801-9 and states that a "pre-demolition survey will be required prior to demolition." R307-801-9 applies to asbestos removal in "regulated facilities." TSH II facilities are outside the scope of R307-801-9. "Regulated facilities" are defined under R307-801-3 as "residential facilities, AHERA facilities or NESHAP facilities where a sample contains or is likely to contain greater than 1% asbestos and where material from where the sample was collected will be disturbed during abatement." Here the TSH II site is not a regulated facility that falls within scope of R307-801-9. The TSH II site is not a residential facility. TSH II is not an AHERA facility (school). Finally, TSH II is not a NESHAP facility that contains 1% of regulated asbestos. The attached Asbestos Inspection and Assessment was prepared in 2009 prior to demolition of several components of the processing plant (*Attachment 2*). Three types of insulating materials were tested and found to be free of asbestos. Since the facilities were constructed in 1998, it is unlikely that asbestos is present. TSH II is not, therefore, required to include a 10% contingency for this purpose.

- **Response to Surety Comment #3**: The demolition and removal of structures and equipment, required under R647-4-111(11) states that structures and equipment may be buried or removed. Removal is not required. Concrete including concrete foundations and steel may be disposed of or burned onsite. Moreover, if TSH II opted to dispose of structures and equipment offsite, disposal does not require an additional cost adder to the bond estimate. The Uintah County Landfill is 7.7 miles from the TSH II site and accepts

building debris. Therefore it should not be necessary to adjust anything to the Means figures. A fee schedule for the landfill will be added to the NOI.

- **Response to Surety Comment #4:** The Division references disposal of tanks that contain "petroleum and other products." A 2011 report of standard environmental record sources provided by the Environmental Data Services, Inc. identified no registered underground storage tanks, no leaking underground storage tanks on the site. Moreover, former and current site managers confirm that any tanks located on site are empty.

- **Response to Surety Comment #5:** TSH II provided an inventory of bitumen product onsite to the Division on September 14, 2016. (*Attachment 3)* TSH II proposes to incorporate this inventory into the NOI. TSH II does not agree that it is necessary to include disposal costs for bitumen product that is on site. R647-1-106 defines "deleterious maerials" as "earth, waster or introduced material exposed by mining operations." Under R647-4-111.4, deleterious materials, not product, are to be removed from the site. Bitumen sands concentrated through a "hot-water" process as described in the MRP are "product," not deleterious materials. Moreover, in practice the County or UDOT would take product at no charge, and disposal by the Division would not be required In the event, the product could not be removed and used, TSH II would prefer to estimate the cost of removing the bitumen using the fee schedule for the Uintah County Landfill.

We appreciate an opportunity to meet with the Division to resolve these issues prior to formal submittal of the revised NOI.

Very truly yours,

Snell & Wilmer

Denise A. Dragoo

DAD:mkm

Enclosure

cc: Jon Schulman
Karen Knoop

This page is a reference page used to track documents internally for the Division of Oil, Gas and Mining

Mine Permit Number _____ Mine Name _____
Operator _____ Date _____ _____
TO _____ FROM _____

__CONFIDENTIAL __BOND CLOSURE __LARGE MAPS __EXPANDABLE
__MULTIPUL DOCUMENT TRACKING SHEET __NEW APPROVED NOI
__AMENDMENT _OTHER _____

Description YEAR-Record Number

__NOI __Incoming __Outgoing __Internal __Superceded
W9
_____
CONFIDENTIAL

___NOI __Incoming __Outgoing __Internal __Superceded
_____

__NOI __Incoming __Outgoing __Internal __Superceded
_____

__NOI __Incoming __Outgoing __Internal __Superceded
_____

__TEXT/ 81/2 X 11 MAP PAGES __11 X 17 MAPS __LARGE MAP

COMMENTS: _____

CC: _____

ASBESTOS INSPECTION AND ASSESSMENT

CROWN ASPHALT RIDGE
OIL SANDS PROCESSING FACILITY
100'S AREA

VERNAL, UTAH 84770

May 15, 2009

Prepared for:

Crown Asphalt Ridge, LLC
1245 Brickyard Road
Brickyard Tower, Suite 107
Salt Lake City, Utah 84106

Prepared by:

JBR Environmental Consultants, Inc.
8160 South Highland Drive
Sandy, Utah

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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LIST OF ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

ACM	Asbestos-Containing Materials
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
JBR	JBR Environmental Consultants, Inc.
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollution
PLM	Polarized Light Microscopy

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

JBR Environmental Consultants, Inc. (JBR) performed an asbestos inspection on the Asphalt Crown Ridge – Oil Sands Processing Facility located at approximately 3 miles southwest of Vernal, Utah, in Uintah County. The asbestos survey was conducted on May 6, 2009 to determine the presence of asbestos containing materials (ACM) within the area known as the 100's Area which includes process equipment, conveyer systems, and thickener tanks and provide appropriate recommendations for demolition of the equipment and these structures.

Based on information provided by the current owners of the process plant, the structures and other equipment were constructed approximately 1996/1997. Based on the inspection and analytical results, no asbestos containing materials (ACM) are present within any of the process equipment or structures scheduled for demolition. Attached to this report are the asbestos analytical results (Appendix A) and the certification and signature of the inspector (Appendix B).

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

On May 6, 2009, JBR conducted an asbestos inspection for the 100's Area of the process plant which is located approximately 3 miles southwest of Vernal, Utah. The 100's Area includes process equipment, conveyer systems, and thickener tanks which are scheduled for demolition.

The structures contain various types of process equipment and are constructed out of steel beams and steel decking. Piping that is present throughout the area is insulated in fiberglass with no asbestos present. All insulated tanks, equipment, and conveyor systems are insulated with non-asbestos rock wool or fiberglass.

The purpose of this inspection was to identify suspect building materials that may contain asbestos and collect samples of suspect ACM for analysis. This report also provides recommendations for appropriate response actions as they pertain to renovation or demolition activities for the structures.

3.0 METHODS AND MATERIALS

An inspection of the 100's Area was conducted to identify building materials (i.e. insulation, pipe wrap, or other suspect materials) that may contain asbestos. Bulk samples of suspect materials were collected and microscopically analyzed for asbestos content by Data Chem Laboratories, Inc. of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Data Chem participates in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Bulk Asbestos Sample Quality Assurance Program and the National Institute for Standards and Technology's National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP). Asbestos percentages were estimated utilizing the polarized light microscopy (PLM) and dispersion staining methods as prescribed by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH).

The following forms were filled out by the accredited inspector and lists, according to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollution (NESHAP), the classification and condition of the ACM identified during this inspection.

100'S AREA – CROWN ASPHALT RIDGE
DATE OF SURVEY: MAY 6, 2009
NESHAP - REGULATED
ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIALS (R-ACM)

1. Friable asbestos material (>1% asbestos and can be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by hand pressure)
   ____Thermal system insulation (TSI)*
   ____Textured ceiling material (TCM)*
   ____Spray-on insulation or fireproofing*
   ____Blown-in insulation*
   ____Ceiling tiles*
   ____Plaster, gypsum board, gypsum board joint compound*
   ____Cloth materials*
   ____Paper materials (Duct tape)*
   ____Electrical wiring insulation*
   ____Sink undercoating (loose)*
   ____Other*

2. Category I ACM which has become friable
   ____Packings
   ____Gaskets
   ____Resilient floor coverings (floor tile and sheet vinyl)
   ____Asphalt roofing products

3. Category I ACM that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting or abrading
   ____Packings
   ____Gaskets
   ____Resilient floor coverings (floor tile and sheet vinyl)
   ____Asphalt roofing products

4. Category II ACM that has a high probability of becoming or has become friable in the course of demolition or renovation operations
   ____Asbestos cement materials (transite)*
   ____Asphalt, tar and rubber-base ACM products other than roofing products*
   ____Non-asphalt and non-paper roofing products*
   ____Paint*
   ____Fire brick and/or mortar*
   ____Stainless steel sink undercoating (solid)*
   ____Encapsulated TCM*
   ____Encapsulated TSI*
   ____Mastic for floor tile, ceiling tile, cove molding, etc.*

100'S AREA – CROWN ASPHALT RIDGE
DATE OF SURVEY: MAY 6, 2009
NESHAP NON-REGULATED
ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIAL (N-R-ACM)

1. ≦ 1% asbestos

2. Category I Non-friable (cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure) ACM with >1% asbestos by new PLM procedure
   _____Packings
   _____Gaskets
   _____Resilient floor coverings (9 " Floor tiles, Sheet Vinyl Flooring)
   _____Asphalt roofing products

3. Category II Non-friable ACM with >1% asbestos by new PLM procedure (Category includes items meeting Category I definition but not specifically listed in that category)
   _____Asbestos cement materials (transite)*
   _____Asphalt, tar and rubber-base ACM products other than roofing products (pipe covering)*
   _____Non-asphalt and non-paper roofing products*
   _____Paint*
   _____Fire brick and/or mortar*
   _____Sink undercoating (solid)*
   _____Mastic for Sheet vinyl flooring, Floor tiles
   _____Other (Window Glazing)*

Notes:

1. (*) denotes JBR's interpretation of materials included in this category.
2. "New PLM procedure" is outlined in Appendix A, Subpart F, 40 CFR, Part 783, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy.
3. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) asbestos revision as outlined in 40 CFR, Part 61, became effective November 20, 1990. The asbestos classification system outlined in the revision and included in this section is dynamic in nature. Asbestos materials classified as "NON-REGULATED" at the time of the survey may become "REGULATED" due to ongoing or planned maintenance, renovation or demolition actions which can transform a material containing greater than 1% asbestos from a "non-friable" and NON-REGULATED to a "friable" and REGULATED condition. Classification of ACM in this section and in the executive summary of this report is, therefore, based on the observations of the surveyor at the time of the survey and may or may not be appropriate at later dates.
4. Maintenance, renovation, demolition, weathering, normal wear, water or other damage can alter the "NON-REGULATED" status of materials, and necessitate precautions required for handling them as "REGULATED" asbestos materials.

4.0 RESULTS

Results of the laboratory analyses of the bulk samples collected from the 100's Area of the Crown Asphalt Ridge Oil Sands Process Plant are summarized in Tables 1.

Table 1 Bulk Sample Results

Sample Number	Material	Lab Results	Location
KT – 01	Thermal System Insulation	None Detected	Insulation on motor unit on 2nd level of east side of 100's Area
KT – 02	Valve wrap	None Detected	Paper white wrap on valve – 1st level of east side of 100's Area
KT – 03	Paper Insulation/Dampener inside of aluminum coving on conveyor system	None Detected	Inside aluminum panels on conveyor system and other process equipment
KT - 04	Gasket	None Detected	On all flanges throughout facility

5.0 REGULATORY DISCUSSION

The EPA NESHAP includes standards for asbestos removal, transportation, disposal, and building demolition. These standards are enforced by the Idaho EPA. The EPA requires that friable ACM be removed from buildings prior to renovation or demolition. Friable materials are those that can be crumbled, pulverized, or otherwise broken up by using hand or finger pressure when dry. The EPA defines friable ACM as any friable material containing more than one percent asbestos.

During the useful life of a building that contains friable ACM, the building owner must usually absorb the cost of asbestos removal. This is true even if the removal is not actually performed, because buildings in the United States are now commonly devalued at the time of sale by the estimated cost of removal. It is becoming common for building owners, prospective buyers and lenders to require that buildings be entirely free of all forms of ACM. It is possible that non-friable ACM will become more stringently regulated in the future.

The EPA does not presently regulate typically non-friable materials until they become friable or dust is created. The EPA allows these non-friable materials to be disposed of as ordinary demolition waste. Non-friable ACM can become friable over time through deterioration or when disturbed, such as during maintenance or removal operations. This can present a potential health hazard to employees. Accordingly, JBR recommends that non-friable ACM be removed as part of scheduled renovation projects.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on JBR's visual inspection of the building and analytical data obtained, no asbestos materials are present within any of the process equipment, conveyor systems or tanks scheduled for demolition. It is our recommendation a copy of this report be kept in on-site and corporate files for a period of 5 years. In the event demolition of Building 100's Area is delayed beyond 5 years, we recommend a copy of this report remain in the files until the end of the calendar year in which disposal of all material in the appropriate depository (i.e. landfill) is complete.

In consideration of the complex regulatory environment concerning the handling and removal of ACM and other hazardous materials, JBR makes the following general recommendations:

- All regulated, friable ACM or ACM that would be made friable by renovation activity, must be removed from client owned or managed buildings prior to renovation/demolition by an EPA-certified asbestos abatement company.

- All regulated ACM may be handled only by qualified and registered asbestos abatement companies.

- OSHA regulations require that hazardous conditions be communicated to all affected employees. This document provides the required communication for asbestos in this structure.

- Hazardous materials such as mercury filled thermostats, hazardous chemicals (i.e. oils, paints, and cleaning solvents), fluorescent light tubes, refrigeration units containing Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC's), ballasts and other electrical equipment that contain Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) should be removed for recycling, disposal, or re-use prior to any renovation/demolition activities.

JBR recommends that KTIA assumes that lead-based paint is present on all painted equipment, conveyors, or other building materials. This assumption should be conveyed to the contractor selected to remove/recycle the painted metal materials.

If contractors will be welding or torching metal materials that contain lead-based paint, JBR recommends that the areas of disturbance be abated prior to this activity. Metal materials containing lead-based paint should be removed intact and re-used or recycled. If the materials are to be recycled, the recycler contractor should be made aware of the materials that contain lead-based paint, including any tanks, piping or other metal products.

OSHA states that construction work (including renovation, maintenance, and demolition) carried-out on structures coated with paint having lead concentrations lower than the HUD or CPSC can still result in airborne lead concentrations in excess of regulatory limits. For this reason, OSHA has not defined lead-containing paint, but states that paint having any measurable level of lead may pose a substantial exposure hazard during construction work, depending upon the work performed.

If lead in paint is detected or assumed , the following exposure levels must be assumed for the given tasks until air monitoring results indicate that the lead levels are below the PEL. Employers must assume exposure over 50 and up to 500 $\mu g/m^3$ for the following tasks:

- manual demolition of structures (e.g. dry wall)
- dry manual scraping
- dry manual sanding
- using a heat gun
- power tool cleaning with dust collection systems
- spray painting with lead-based paint

Employers must assume exposure over 500 and up to 2,500 $\mu g/m^3$ for the following tasks:

- using lead containing mortar
- burning lead
- rivet busting on lead pain
- power tool cleaning without dust collection systems
- clean-up activities where dry expendable abrasives are used
- abrasive blasting enclosure movement and removal

Employers must assume exposure over 2,500 $\mu g/m^3$ for the following tasks:

- abrasive blasting
- cutting
- welding
- torch burning

APPENDIX A

Asbestos Analytical Results

DATA CHEM LABORATORIES, INC.

ANALYTICAL REPORT

ALS

Report Date May 11, 2009

Claude Dahlk
JBR Environmental Consultants, Inc.
8160 South Highland Drive
Suite A-4
Sandy, UT 84093

Phone: (801) 943-4144
Fax: (801) 942-1852
E-mail: cdahlk@jbrenv.com

Client Project ID: JBR Environmental Consultants
Purchase Order: NA
Workorder: 9128037
Project Manager Paul Pope

Analytical Results

Sample ID: **KT-01** | Media: Bulk | Collected: 5/6/2009
Lab ID: 9128037001 | Sampling Location: KTIA | Received: 5/8/2009

Method: NIOSH 9002 | Analyzed: 5/11/2009

Analyte	%	RL (%)
Chrysotile	ND	1.0
Amosite	ND	1.0
Crocidolite	ND	1.0
Actinolite/Tremolite	ND	1.0
Anthophyllite	ND	1.0

Sample ID: **KT-02** | Media: Bulk | Collected: 5/6/2009
Lab ID: 9128037002 | Sampling Location: KTIA | Received: 5/8/2009

Method: NIOSH 9002 | Analyzed: 5/11/2009

Analyte	%	RL (%)
Chrysotile	ND	1.0
Amosite	ND	1.0
Crocidolite	ND	1.0
Actinolite/Tremolite	ND	1.0
Anthophyllite	ND	1.0

Sample ID: **KT-03** | Media: Bulk | Collected: 5/6/2009
Lab ID: 9128037003 | Sampling Location: KTIA | Received: 5/8/2009

Method: NIOSH 9002 | Analyzed: 5/11/2009

Analyte	%	RL (%)
Chrysotile	ND	1.0
Amosite	ND	1.0
Crocidolite	ND	1.0
Actinolite/Tremolite	ND	1.0
Anthophyllite	ND	1.0

DATA CHEM LABORATORIES, INC.

ANALYTICAL REPORT

ALS

Client Project ID: JBR Environmental Consultants
Purchase Order: NA
Workorder: 9128037
Project Manager Paul Pope

Analytical Results

Sample ID: KT-04	Media: Bulk	Collected: 5/6/2009
Lab ID: 9128037004	Sampling Location: KTIA	Received: 5/8/2009

Method: NIOSH 9002 — Analyzed: 5/11/2009

Analyte	%	RL (%)
Chrysotile	ND	1.0
Amosite	ND	1.0
Crocidolite	ND	1.0
Actinolite/Tremolite	ND	1.0
Anthophyllite	ND	1.0

Report Authorization

Method: NIOSH 9002

Peter P. Steen
Analyst

Paul M. Megerdichian
Peer Review

Definitions

LOD = Limit of Detection = MDL = Method Detection Limit, A statistical estimate of method/media/instrument sensitivity.
LOQ = Limit of Quantitation = RL = Reporting Limit, A verified value of method/media/instrument sensitivity.
ND = Not Detected, Testing result not detected above the LOD or LOQ.
** No result could be reported, see sample comments for details.
< This testing result is less than the numerical value.
( ) This testing result is between the LOD and LOQ and has higher analytical uncertainty than values at or above the LOQ.

General Lab Comments

The results provided in this report relate only to the items tested.
Samples were received in acceptable condition unless otherwise noted.
Samples have not been blank corrected unless otherwise noted.
This test report shall not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval of ALS DataChem.

ALS DataChem Laboratories, Inc. is accredited by AIHA for specific fields of testing as documented in its current scope of accreditation (ID#101574) which is available on request by contacting your project manager or view on the internet at http://www.aiha.org. The quality systems implemented in the laboratory apply to all methods performed by ALS DataChem regardless of this current scope of accreditation which does not include performance based methods, modified methods, and methods applied to matrices not listed in the methods.

ALS DataChem provides professional analytical services for all samples submitted. ALS DataChem is not in a position to interpret the data and assumes no responsibility for the quality of the samples submitted.

960 West LeVoy Drive / Salt Lake City, UT 84123-2547
Phone: (801) 266-7700 Web: www.datachem.com
Fax: (801) 268-9992 Email: lab@datachem.com

2009-05-08-9128037-01

DATA EM
9128037
LABORATORIES, INC.

ANALYTICAL REQUEST FORM

9128037

1. ☐ REGULAR Status

☒ RUSH Status Requested - ADDITIONAL CHARGE
RESULTS REQUIRED BY 5/11/09 DATE
CONTACT DATACHEM LABS PRIOR TO SENDING SAMPLES

2. Date 5/8/09 Purchase Order No. _____
3. Company Name SBE Environmental Consultants
Address 8160 S. Highland Dr
Sandy UT
Person to Contact Claude Dahlk
Telephone ( ) 943 4144
Fax Telephone ( ) 942 1852
E-mail Address _____
Billing Address (if different from above)

4. Quote No. _____
DCL Project Manager _____
5. Sample Collection
Sampling Site KTIA
Industrial Process Refinery
Date of Collection 5/6/09
Time Collected _____
Date of Shipment _____
Chain of Custody No. _____

6. REQUEST FOR ANALYSES

Laboratory Use Only	Client Sample Number	Matrix*	Sample Volume	ANALYSES REQUESTED - Use method number if known	Units**
	KT-01 Thermal System Insulation			PLM Asbestos	
	KT-02 Valve Wrap			↓	
	KT-03 Insulation/Dampner				
	KT-04 Gasket			↓	

* Specify: Solid sorbent tube, e.g. Charcoal; Filter type; Impinger solution; Bulk sample; Blood; Urine; Tissue; Soil; Water; Other

** 1. ug/sample 2. mg/m^3 3. ppm 4. % 5. ____ (other) Please indicate one or more units in the column entitled Units**

Comments _____

Possible Contamination and/or Chemical Hazards _____

7. Chain of Custody (Optional)

Relinquished by	[signature]	Date/Time	5/8/09 1302
Received by	[signature]	Date/Time	5/8/09 1302
Relinquished by		Date/Time	
Received by		Date/Time	
Relinquished by		Date/Time	
Received by		Date/Time	

960 West LeVoy Drive / Salt Lake City, UT 84123
DATACHEM LABORATORIES, INC.
800-356-9135 or 801-266-7700 / FAX: 801-268-9992
www.datachem.com

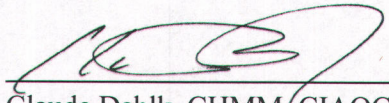
APPENDIX B

Certification and Signature of Inspector

ASBESTOS INSPECTION AND ASSESSEMENT
100'S AREA
CROWN ASPHALT RIDGE – OIL SANDS PROCESS PLANT
VERNAL, UTAH 84070

On May 6, 2009, JBR Environmental Consultants, Inc. (JBR) of Salt Lake City, Utah, conducted an asbestos inspection at the 100's Area located at the Crown Asphalt Ridge – Oil Sands Process Plant, Vernal, Utah. Bulk samples of suspect asbestos-containing materials that were identified during this survey were collected and submitted for Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) analysis. The following accredited inspector conducted the survey and assessment.

Inspector:



Claude Dahlk, CHMM, CIAQC
State of Utah Inspector # ASB 0433

May 15, 2009
Date

State of Utah
JON M. HUNTSMAN, JR.
Governor

GARY HERBERT
Lieutenant Governor

RECEIVED SEP 10 2008

Department of
Environmental Quality

Richard W. Sprott
Executive Director

DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY
Cheryl Heying
Director

DAQA-001-08

September 8, 2008

Claude W. Dahlk
JBR Environmental Consultants
8160 South Highland Drive
Sandy, Utah 84093

Dear Mr. Dahlk:

Re: Utah Asbestos Program Individual Certification Card

The Utah Division of Air Quality (Division) has reviewed your Utah Asbestos Program Certification Application for Individuals and we are pleased to inform you that your application has been approved. Your new asbestos program individual certification card is enclosed with this letter and this card is the sole method of individual certification documentation that you will receive from the Division.

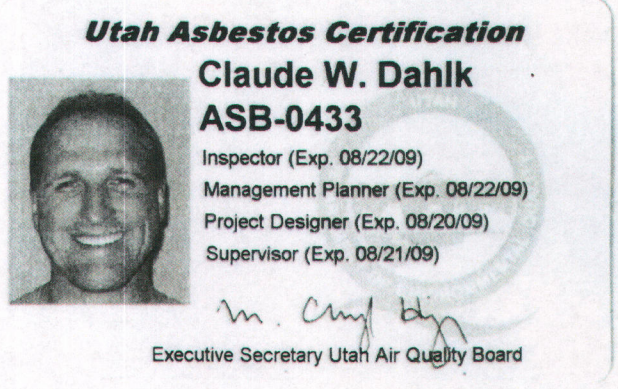
Please check the information on your asbestos program certification card carefully. Please confirm that the photograph, name, and certification discipline(s) are correct. Also, please remember to keep your current asbestos program certification card with you at all times when you are performing regulated asbestos work activities.

If you have any questions regarding this letter or the enclosed asbestos program certification card, please contact Ann Rosser at (801) 536-4424 or at arosser@utah.gov.

Sincerely,

Robert W. Ford, Manager
Air Toxics, Lead-Based Paint, and Asbestos Section

RWF:jv



Inventory of the Bitumen Product

In Contained Area.

12	55 Gallon - Metal Barrels Bitumen Product (labeled) Non-Waste
7	Water Trough's (half full) Bitumen Product (labeled) Non-Waste
3	Plastic Reinforced Metal (Box) Bitumen Product (labeled) Non-Waste
1	Big Plastic Circular Tub Bitumen Product (labeled) Non-Waste
9	Wooden Crates Bitumen Product (labeled) Non-Waste
32	Total Bitumen Containers